

Letter from E. A. Lukins.

Concord N. H. May 31st, 1851.

To the Editor of The Bugle.—DEAR FRIEND:—Having by some unaccountable mischance, left a letter designed for your columns, in Boston, and not feeling disposed to go over that story again even for you, I conclude to keep you in suspense as to what it may be, in regard to that, and go on to speak of other matters.

I feel bound to attend to our interview with La Roy Sunderland, notwithstanding I have already claimed more than my due, in more than a column of experience with the "rappings." I am not going to excite your imaginations or your disgust, or any feeling that happens to be assailed with this matter by a recital of my particular experience, deeply interesting to myself as I confess it has been, but to do my duty in defending both Mr. S. and his daughter so far as I am concerned, from the charge of "fraud, deception, charlatanism" &c., which people make against them without knowing anything about it only that they are connected with the most startling phenomena of our age.

If I have any capacity at all to judge of character; Mrs. Cooper is as simple hearted artless a person as I ever saw. Their connection with this thing is involuntary, often disagreeable and never any more than merely consented to, and now that such a whirlwind of excitement has been raised and her name coupled with every epithet of scorn and reproach, it has become an intolerable and frightful bore to her. I smiled involuntarily on being introduced to her, to see the little childlike looking creature who has been charged with concealing this stupendous scheme of deception; and for what? People say to make money!

As truly I believe I never did see a Yankee, or indeed many others, turn away coldly when there was "red gold for the winning," and I don't mean to say Mr. Sunderland is an exception, but in the four visits I made them, I had ample proof that even gold could cost too much, which they are subjected, the wear and tear of nerves and patience, as well as having their time so completely occupied makes the dollar, even the almighty dollar, a poor compensation; but most sapient cavillers, what will you say to the fact that we were invited to come as often as we choose and bring as many honest interested enquirers as we choose, without money and without price, while at the same time crowds eager to give their dollar for the glory of "capturing" Mr. Sunderland as they thought, but in reality themselves; and also others who desired merely to gratify an idle curiosity, were sent away to give us an opportunity to examine and test the thing to our hearts content. We had full and free permission to take any table we pleased, set it where we pleased, and to hold the hands and feet of the "medium," while demonstrations were being made. Besides for my own particular and private satisfaction, I consider myself in common with many others, endowed with an internal perception of the presence of very gross and vulgar trickery, if I cannot trust it implicitly in more complex and minute matters. If any should inquire, with commendable caution or a wisdom charmingly ally, who "the company" were, I have the pleasure of saying, on my honor you may venture to trust them, it was Messrs. Thompson, Garrison, Sargent and Wright, George Doughty and myself; the former of whom, were not long ago severe sceptics. As to Mr. Sunderland's general character it is as open to you as to me, I know no more about it, nor is it my business to enquire; it is only to say that if I am capable of understanding or seeing anything, he has nothing essential to do with it, and was in another part of the city whilst we were having the most wonderful manifestations. To those who are determined to twist everything into evidence of deception, I have nothing to say, only you have undertaken to account for those phenomena without witnessing them, which we feel that we hardly dare do, write it. You can scarcely be aware of the magnitude of the task you have imposed upon yourselves. One says "why should Sunderland be in the room? that is very suspicious," another says "I consider his going out, just as the manifestations commence, very much against him." Dear friends you have clearly proved that it won't do for him to be anywhere while they are going on, so try to possess your souls in peace until you see something of it, which I fear never will be with your consent.—However in this age of wonders, perhaps, if Mahomet will not go to the mountain, the mountain will rise up and come to Mahomet, such things have happened I believe in this matter.

As to the manifestations being what they purport to be, I have nothing to say, this is not the place for a discussion of that question, and besides I do not wish to give what I have witnessed and received, anywhere but in the sanctuary of intimate confidence. I feel that of what peculiarly concerns me I cannot speak elsewhere, my duty is done, when I say that nothing can be more evident to me than this, that if any one is deceived they are, and that they are placed in a difficult and painful position, which a little knowledge of their circumstances, a little thought and human feeling would enable any one to perceive. If they refuse any one a sitting it is interpreted as unwillingness to submit to investigation, or if in a quarter of the city where their expenses are great, they do not submit to every kind of personal annoyance, their house used as a tavern, and their time at the mercy of thoughtless callers, without any compensation, they are mercenary. But enough of this.

The New England A. S. Convention commenced during a few days of perhaps the hottest weather often experienced in New England, and in consequence of the exclusion from Faneuil Hall, and being crowded into one entirely too small for the occasion, our "fire-brands," tho' far from being extinguished, burned a little feebly the first two days, but on the evening of the second Theodore Parker made a speech that

I suppose you will see in print, as I believe he has promised to write it out, if he does not you will suffer a great loss, if he does, a little one for one ought to see and hear him to have the full value of it. I heard him the Sunday previous, preach in his own pulpit such a sermon as we do not often hear from pulpits I assure you; subject, "The profitability of right, and unprofitableness of wrong," of course not using the word profit in the ordinary sense.

The last day of the Convention I shall never forget. The trial of those who aided in the escape of Shadrach was pending, and Thompson while speaking upon a resolution touching it, poured out his soul in some of the most tremendous bursts of eloquence I ever heard.—You seemed as in a dream while that storm of passionate inspiration rose up and rolled above you like the voice of the eternal one himself speaking from the clouds. You must pardon this apparent extravagance but you should have had Shadrach's torn coat before you as I had, and been conscious that such a trial which was to settle once for all in Boston whether Sims and Shadrach are to be called men or classed with beasts and creeping things, was going on. You should have seen his countenance, his eyes and gestures, and heard his tones. As he himself said, with the childlike frankness and simplicity so characteristic of him, when he was congratulated upon the rare inspiration of his speech, "Yes it was one of those things for which one cannot himself account, it comes, you know not whence." You will see the report but will not know how much his voice and manner added to it, the reports of speeches are never wholly just. The last one made in the evening was equal in some parts to the morning one, but all things considered, that stands alone.

Last Sunday evening I spent at Theodore Parker's, so had an opportunity of seeing the great man at home and if in the pulpit, he hangs and betwix them, their backs he salutes.

With the whole tree of knowledge plucked up by the roots, At home, he plants it again, and sits most quietly and easily in its shade, talking all sorts of great talk in the simplest quietest manner possible. I could not help remarking the singular healthiness of mind and body which distinguished him from nearly all students. But I am getting this entirely too long.

Good by for this week,

E. A. LUKINS.

Religious Conference.

Pursuant to a call issued by the adjourned Salem Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Columbiana, 10th, of 5th mo., 1851. A Conference was held in Friends Meeting House, in Salem, on the 14th and 15th, of 6th mo., 1851.

Lot Holmes and Rachel W. Whitney, were appointed to serve the meeting as Clerks. An Epistolary communication was received from a Conference of Friends and others, held at East Marlborough, Chester Co., Pa. Also one from our friend L. N. Pierce, which were read.

After a free interchange of sentiment in relation to the present distracted state of religious associations, our duties and responsibilities thereto, resulted in the appointment of Samuel Myers, Eli Thomas, Mary B. Townsend, Elizabeth McMillan, Nathan Galbreath, James W. Walker, Wm. Griffith, Isaac Trecoff, Enos Hillis, Jane Hillis, Eliza Holmes, Lydia Irish, David Schofield, Ellen H. Thomas, Ann Hambleton, L. Newton Pierce, Rachel W. Whitney, Mary Griffith and Ester Harris, a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON.

Meeting assembled. The Committee appointed in the forenoon, produced the following series of propositions, which claimed the attention of the Conference until its adjournment.

REPORT. Having felt most deeply the effects of sectarian influence, upon our own nature, and having seen its blighting results in all departments of society, we propose to occupy a platform more broad—broader as Humanity—where all may come together and aid each other in developing the true life. And we would recommend that we meet with all who are interested in the progress of the race, and can come together as a General Conference, yearly, for the purpose of uniting and harmonizing the discordant masses, who are now producing so much misery and woe. Therefore, we would propose that our next Annual Meeting commence on the last first day, in the 5th mo. next.

We propose that all who feel interested in all, or any efforts tending towards an improvement of human condition, or are interested in practical religion, be considered in full membership with us.

Resolved, That we view with unfeigned pleasure the varied efforts being put forth in many parts of the World, by thousands of earnest men and women, to dry up the fountains of human wretchedness and misery, to chase away the thick fogs of error and superstition, and thus to introduce the earthy multitude into the sunshine of truth and joy. And we assure these our fellow laborers in the world's redemption everywhere, that while by many they are stigmatized as infidels and unworthy of confidence, we recognize them as the true ministers of God, and wish them God-speed, in all their efforts to free, purify, and bless the world.

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of religious reform, and spiritual progress, to hold in their different localities as frequently as convenient, Religious meetings and Conferences in which mental freedom will be cherished, brotherly love increased and the true gospel proclaimed.

The Clerks were directed to produce to next meeting a communication in answer to the one read from the Friends of East Marlborough, Pa. Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, half-past 8 o'clock.

FIRST DAY MORNING.

Met according to adjournment. One of the Clerks being absent, Ester Harris was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Report under consideration at the last meeting was resumed, and after thorough and harmonious deliberation, was adopted.

As directed, the Clerks produced an Epistle to the next Conference of Friends, and others, to be held at Kennet Square, Pa., which was read, and directed to be signed on the behalf of the meeting, and forwarded. The Conference then adjourned.

LOT HOLMES, } CLERKS.
ESTER HARRIS.

Southern Ohio.

Mr. Burton: Your Cincinnati correspondent in his letter of May 17th, takes occasion to say, "Your correspondent who gives an account of the Anti-Slavery Convention, does injustice it seems to me, to those Free Soilers who did not attend, or did not take any active part in the meeting. It is true, there was some show of impartiality in the formation of the Business Committee, but the call of the Convention, signed by ladies, the organization, and leading speeches, made it apparent enough that in its spirit and tendency, it was a Garrisonian, woman's Rights, non-voting convention. Whatever may have been the intention of those who called it, as to its being a Union Convention, it was to all practical purposes a meeting of that class of abolitionists." I know not who the correspondent alluded to is, nor what he has said, which is supposed to be unjust, but I wish to glance a little at the state of facts disclosed by this letter. The writer declares, "it was to all practical purposes a meeting of that class of abolitionists," and then very candidly goes on to show how it came to be such. Certain prominent free soilers, whom he names, men whose talents and anti-slavery professions, give great weight of influence to the direction in which they move, "very likely," may have thought it their duty to stay away. Had they taken an active part, or contented it in any way, they would have been identified, whether justly or not, it matters little, with views and measures they do not approve." That tells the whole story. If these persons had attended and participated, and had given this direction to their influence with others, who does not see that it would have changed the whole aspect of the Convention, and a real Union meeting have been the result? And yet their apologetic coolly turns round and assumes that, what he has shown to be an effect of their own procuring, shall be considered a justification of their non-attendance! But let us try these professed Anti-Slavery men, who are too pure to mix in the efforts for the slave, with "Garrisonian, Woman's Rights, Non-Voting," men and "with" "women," by their own rule. Do the persons named, and does the class in community they represent, refuse all ecclesiastical connection with individuals, the whole of whose opinions and actions they cannot endorse? Do they stand wholly aloof from the churches of the land, because if they take an active part, or countenance them in any way, they will become identified, whether justly or not, with views and measures in respect to slavery, which they do not approve? Is the political party, or are the parties with which these gentlemen are understood to co-operate, perfectly immaculate, without spot, or blemish, in word or deed? I trow not. It is from the cause of the slave alone, when the work of his redemption is attempted, by those against whom they feel the bitterness of sectarian or political prejudice, from contact with whom they anticipate a soil to their reputation—that they stand aloof. No more pregnant delineation do they need, than this their apologetic has placed upon record. Let them answer so far as they can to their own consciences. We will admit, for their works prove that they have a degree of sympathy for the suffering bondman; but if they accept this explanation of the occasion, for their absence from the Convention, which has been volunteered, they must acknowledge it has been shown their sympathy is entirely subservient to their own self love, manifested in a superior regard for reputation, or sectarian, or party association. Let justice be done though the heavens fall, is no motto of theirs. But let justice be done, provided we can secure the emancipation of the slave without co-labor, performed with "women, Garrisonians, and Woman's Rights men." The picture is drawn by themselves.

I believe it to be a lamentable fact, that in Southern Ohio, the cause of Anti-Slavery has retrograded, rather than advanced, during the past six years. The cause for this, I believe may be legitimately traced to the action of leading men, a part of whom were named in the letter of your correspondent, and originating in the motives, in great measure, which he has described as holding them aloof from the late convention. The moral question has not been kept before the people. The sense of the exceeding sinfulness of slavery, and of the responsibility for its existence under which every American citizen is involved, has rather faded, than deepened in the minds of the people. The tricks and stratagems of parties, the subtleties of political action, with calculations of the chances of political success, in great degree, throughout this whole region have taken the place of those appeals to reason and to conscience, which once gave vitality to Anti-Slavery feeling. Loving their sects and parties, and personal and political reputation, more than they do the emancipation of the slave. Hating what they suppose to be the errors of "Garrisonian, Woman's Rights, and non-voting," more than they hate slavery. The individuals in question I solemnly believe, are chargeable before the world, and will be held responsible by God, with arresting in Southern Ohio the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment, and thereby with perpetrating the retardation of the era of Emancipation. I rejoice that the remarks of your correspondent afford me the occasion to express my convictions, not out of unkind feelings towards any, but in the hope that some, at least, who are astray, may be induced to examine carefully whether these things be not so—Whether the motives he has attributed to them exist or no—Whether the facts in relation to the state of the anti-slavery cause here, be such as I represent them, and whether, if so, they have not grown

out of the existence of such motives, as left to the reason and conscience of those interested to decide. My object will have been gained if I shall succeed in directing the attention of any to the wickedness of this feeling of "stand aside I am holier than thou," in those who make it an excuse for standing aloof from honest efforts in behalf of the slave; but who are ever ready to sympathize and co-operate with political parties and organizations, who have no scruple against joining in legislative action with those who make slavery, practically the vital and animating principle of the government; and who never hesitate to co-operate with churches, whose pro-slavery influence corrupts, as with a rank feculence, the whole moral atmosphere of the land! Yours truly,

A. BROOKE.

OAKLAND, June 8th, 1851.

Appointments for James W. Walker.

JAMES W. WALKER will hold meetings at the following places, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cool Spring, Sunday, July 6.

Fairmount, Sunday, July 13.

New Garden, Sunday, July 20.

A Farewell Soiree to George Thompson, was advertised to take place at Boston, on the 16th. Mr. Thompson was expected to sail for England on Tuesday the 17th, but will return in the Autumn, when the cause will again have the benefit of his services. We may then hope to see him in Ohio.

RAVENNA CONVENTION.—We see from every part of the Reserve, they are awake in regard to this Convention. Distinguished speakers are to be present. The Hutchinsons are to sing. There will be a great gathering.

The Methodist Church in the United States, as appears from the proceedings of the recent trial in New York, consists of seven Bishops—4,828 preachers, and about 1,185,000 members. Of these 620,000 belong to the Church North—465,000 to the Church South.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—There seem to be two parties of secessionists in South Carolina. The one desirous of immediate secession—the other of combining the South in a new confederacy. The latter class held a great meeting at Hamburg on the 31st, ult. A committee of thirty appointed for the purpose, reported a long preamble setting forth their grievances, and wrongs as increased and perpetuated by the late compromises of Congress, succeeded by the following resolutions. A letter was read from Senator Butler opposing separate secession but urging a southern confederacy which he thinks will be forced upon the Union within three years.

1. Be it therefore resolved, That whilst we are in favor of resistance to the late unjust and odious legislation of Congress, known as the compromise measures, in the most efficient form we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina, as being inefficient and utterly inadequate as a remedy for past wrongs or a security against more threatening dangers in the future.

2. Resolved, That the co-operation of other States in the South, having with us a common origin, interests, and destiny, is indispensable to the perpetration of African slavery; and that all honorable means should be used by South Carolina to produce unity, concert, and harmony with other Southern States in any organized plan of resistance to the encroachment of the Federal Government.

3. Resolved, That the final determination of this question by the States convention after its adjournment should be submitted to the people of this State, for approval or disapproval, at the ballot box.

4. Resolved, That the destiny of South Carolina is our destiny, and that we will use all the means placed in our power to avert the evil of separate secession at this time, and a reckless dissolution of the ties that unite us with our brethren of the South, whose origin, interests, and destiny are inseparably linked with ours.

The authorities of Trinity Church, New York, have decided to erect another church in that city, at a cost of one million dollars. From whence comes the vast sum which erected the present towering edifice—from whence the million that is to build the new? From laborers, half-starved, down-trodden laborers, whose blood and sweat are harnessed into these temple walls. It is seldom that a laboring man earns three hundred dollars a year, and yet such an edifice would take the labor of one man, at that rate, three thousand three hundred and thirty three and one-half years! or three thousand three hundred and thirty-three men would have to give all their work for a year to pay for such an edifice!

When we contemplate that all these extravagant and enormous sums are first wrought out by the productive industry of the world, and that it has been hoarded up by a few to lavish upon fashionable and costly religion, it will not seem strange that the masses are poor and degraded, and those who worship in their costly temples "bind heavy burdens upon them, grievous to be borne," but will not lift a finger for their relief.—Portland Mirror.

The "Rights of Women" question has just been practically illustrated in Paris. It seems that "great interest was excited on Saturday, in the Court of Appeal by a lady Mad. Grange, pleading her own cause in an affair relative to a claim of 316,881/2. In a bankruptcy. The lady spoke for nearly three hours and displayed all the self-confidence and skill of a practised advocate. She did not make use of notes, though she had numerous documents to refer to. She also discussed, with much talent, certain questions of the English law, which were necessary to the elucidation of her case.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—A provision has been adopted by the Virginia Reform Convention, in Committee of the Whole prohibiting the Legislature of the State from passing any law for the emancipation of slaves.

Receipts for The Bugle from June 11 to 21.

W. Whitney, New Princeton,	1,50-352
W. Lightfoot, Salem,	1,50-312
J. Gibbons, "	1,50-332
F. C. Galbreath, New Garden,	1,74-300
C. Broius, Mt. Union,	2,50-333
J. Barnaby, "	1,00-203
J. Smith, Mecca,	4,00-308
Mrs. S. Chatfield, Sharon,	1,50-332
C. Whitacre, New Lisbon,	1,50-346
J. Galbreath, Franklin Square,	1,50-303
D. Galbreath, "	1,50-312
W. S. Hart, Akron,	75-301
J. Ervin, New Lisbon,	1,50-352
E. Steadman, Elkader,	1,50-364

\$22.49

Expenses of publication per week, \$35.00

HARD UP.—Some one advertises in the Commonwealth, as follows: "Wanted, a situation by a man who has lately been discharged from State Prison. He would accept the post of U. S. Marshall or deputy Marshall, though with some degree of mortification, but necessity compels. A situation as Policeman would be much preferred. Address A. P., through the Post Office.

A chap says that the pale of the church ought to contain more of the milk of human kindness and less sectarian spirit.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Paris, Ky., Citizen says that thirty-two slaves have been emancipated in Bourbon county from June 1850, to March 1851.

James L. Bowers, a respectable Quaker gentleman of Cheltenham, Kent, Co., Md., has been indicted for giving a pass to a slave and inciting him to run away.

No fewer than 19,808 letters remain unclaimed in the Post Office at Sacramento City.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association.

Will hold its third semi-annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday the 2d and 3d days of July next.

An Introductory Address will be delivered by the President of the Association on Wednesday morning; and Mr. H. H. Barney of the Cincinnati High School, is the Orator elect for Wednesday evening.

The following subjects will be with others presented for discussion, Free Schools, Normal Schools and the commingling of the sexes in the same School Room.

Female Teachers will be entertained without charge by reporting themselves at the Book Stores of Smith, Knight & Co., or of M. C. Younglove & Co.

Arrangements will be made with the various Rail Road Companies in the State to carry delegates to and from the meeting at half the usual fare.

Teachers and friends of Education are earnestly invited to attend.

Editors will confer a favor by giving this notice general circulation.

LOREN ANDREWS,

Ch'n of E. Committee.

Reform Convention.

A Convention of the friends of Reform will be held at LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Michigan, on the 10th of July, 1851. This Convention is intended to be free and open to all, (without distinction of color or sex) who are honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of the human family. Its labors will probably be devoted mainly to the investigation and discussion of questions in relation to the improvement and elevation of humanity, and the best means for the promotion of man's moral and spiritual development.

To all sincere inquirers after truth and to all true-hearted advocates of progress and reform a particular invitation is extended to be present and take part in its deliberations.

Cincinnati A. S. Bazaar.

THE Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati, having been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations in their efforts last fall, have resolved to hold another Bazaar the first week in October next, to be conducted upon the same principles of excluding raffling, unjust charges upon goods, and all objectionable features to Fairs, as usually held. The Society desires, most earnestly, to make this a means of great usefulness to the cause of the oppressed, and call upon all friends to aid them according to their several abilities. We beg those who last year sent us shoes, brushes of all kinds, china, tin, cabinet ware, such as small chairs, towel racks, &c., &c., combs, caps, books, hosiery, groceries, produce of all sorts, to remember that all found a ready sale and helped to give variety and solidity to the Bazaar. We wish emphatically to have it a useful one to all concerned, and anything which helps to make up the usual routine of household comfort, will be especially acceptable, as well as the more tasteful and ornamental. We all spend money somewhere. Let Abolitionists make it a principle with themselves to save and spend it there.—Thus shall we operate unitedly with those who feel called more immediately to labor and sacrifice in this way. We hope our friends will bear this in mind and make their arrangements to be with us or send in their contributions. Any thing left at Levi Coffin's Free Labor Produce Store, Court street, between Main and Walnut, directed to Mrs. Andrew H. Ernst, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Agents for The Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for The Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.

T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.

H. L. Smaley, Randolph, Portage Co.

Job Printing Establishment.

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.
The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of Plain and Fancy Printing, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices.

HUDSON.

(Office Back of Trecoff's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

YANKEE NOTION STORE.

Pedlar's Goods at Wholesale.
AT prices lower than at any other place West of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believing) and we will give them the proofs, of the cheapness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturer and importer and

Consists in part of Italian and American

Sewing Silk,	Spool Thread,
Patent Thread,	Shoes do
Combs,	Buttons,
Hooks and Eyes,	Brads,
Laces,	Edgings,
Pins,	Insertions,
Hair Oils,	Suspenders,
Fancy Soaps,	Hosiery,
Perfumery,	Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
Envelopes,	Cap Paper,
Letter Paper,	Fancy Note Paper,
Portfolio,	Metalic Pens,
Bonnet Wire,	Linen Braid,
Worsted Braid,	Silk Braid,
Port Monnaies,	Pans,
Zephyr,	Shoe Thread,
Purses,	Business Cards,
Scissors,	Needles, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Yankee Notion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., a large assortment of Sewing Sticks in Boxes, warranted to be of the best quality, and each box to contain the stated quantity of silk.

Also splendid Pattern Machine Buttons, a new article just coming into the market.

Our stock will be constantly renewed through Hancock & Lee of Philadelphia.

June 18, 1851. SAM'L BROOKE.

TO THE OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. W. PIERCE,

VETERINARY FARRIER AND

SURGEON.

WOULD Respectfully give notice that he will be in Salem for a short time, at H. S. Bishop's American House, and will attend to all calls in the line of his profession on the most reasonable terms for Ready pay. He hopes by his former success to give general satisfaction. He trusts that the annexed recommendation from persons residing where he last practiced, will be sufficient introduction, as he intends to practice by recommendations and not by warranty.

Particular attention paid to surgical operations, and operations for complaints of the eyes. All kinds of MEDICINES for sale.

We the undersigned do certify that we are well acquainted with Dr. W. Pierce and do consider him as one of the most skillful and successful Veterinary operators, and can confidently recommend him to the confidence of the public.

RAVENNA.—Hiram Collins, D. K. Wheeler, L. W. Holkins, James Francis.

PITTSBURGH.—Samuel Sherman.

CANTON.—Robert Shuyler, John Buckius, J. Oldfield, H. Myers, A. McGregor, P. Chance.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Dan'l Schell, F. Peter, J. Martin, G. Thompson, Physicians; Jacob Spuhler, J. Hinderer, H. Wagner, A. Brahm.

* Mr. Pierce will be in Salem the first week after the 9th, the next in New Lisbon, and so on week about at each place during his stay in Columbiana County.

June 12, 1851.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis.

James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio.

Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.

Stow & Tall, Braxsville, Trumbull County, O.

Moor & Johnson, McConville, Morgan Co., O.

Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O.

Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.

J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O.

Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.

John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS.

Salem, May 30, 1851.

New Daily Paper in Boston.

A Large number of earnest Friends of Freedom, dissatisfied with the present condition of the Party Press, and desirous of having an organ which shall set forth, temperately but fearlessly, their sentiments and principles, have come forward and contributed each one his mite, to a Fund for that purpose.

That Fund has been placed in the hands of Trustees, who will publish in the City of Boston, on the first Day of January, 1851, a new Daily Paper, to be called

THE COMMONWEALTH,